SUNDAY PROMENADERS' AND DANCERS'

A Bancing Class on a Sabbath Afternoon— Too Much Power of Passination Attrib-nted to the Fur-trimmed Overcont,

"The fur-trimmed overcoat does not prevall over the heart of a feminine observer." said a clever girl, "half as much as the wearer may imagine. Not in years has the fur-trimmed overcoat held such away as during the present season. Old men and young, rich men and poor, men of girth and men of stays, have all allen victims to its irresistible charm. Still, men of the best taste eschew it, except in driving, as they have always eschewed the ponderone and bolted English travelling ulater, as fit in this city for car and truck drivers only. Many of these fur-trimmed coats encountered on the Broadway promenade are certainly garments, with huge collars and of the best sealskin. A large majority of them, however, it must be con-fessed, grace the backs of men who find some difficulty in making ends meet, and will scarcely bear too close inspection. It is amusg at times to shadow a youth of elegant figure, who buys his cigarettes with a stipend from "pa," or with what he doesn't pay his laundress, and who, thus attired, is happy in cedented have among the young women unfortunate enough to cross his path. Approach more closely. The chances are fine to one that his overcoat is of the cheapest sort, and that he wouldn't throw it open for the world. But he has picked up enough fur somewhere to trim collar and wrists, and, presto, he's a swell, or thinks he is, which makes him just as happy. and amuses those around him. It's a strange world where many people live.

But if the men have a vulnerable point in the matter of exterior elegance, the ladies are no tter off. Style, nowadays, seldom has even boanty's virtue of being skin deen. It doesn't get that far, but halts too often on the surface. This does not apply of course to the marie Inner circle of exclusiveness, whose numbers are comparatively small, but to the vast majority who, while really in comfortable circumtances, keep their husbands' pockets open and brows furrowed in the endeavor to keep pace with richer people. The custom of afternoon calls in order to avoid the sacrifice of one's evening is more prevalent than ever. These calls are made in the midst of a shopping tour, and frequently embrace a neat little concevt. For instance, the wife of Mr. A drops in upon her very dear friend, the wife of Mr. B. Now, Mrs. A han, with some skill, secured one of those ultra-fassionable street garments which reach to the ground and fit the figure like a glove. The bill isn't receipted yet, but that doesn't matter. Mrs. B's house is very warm, so the sweetly urges her friend to throw side her wrap. But she has a hidden motive. She is anxious to see what sort of dress Mrs. A has under it. Mrs. A has a dress which she doesn't care to exhibit. Mrs. B suspects as much, and her victim knows that she suspects and hates her for it. But she smiles all the same, urges haste as an excuse for non-compliance, and, after suffering for at least half an hour, the pair kiss and say good-by, each firmly believing that she has made the other feel very uncomfortable. Many a woman, apparently the perfection of style in dress, couldn't afford to faint upon the street. evening is more prevalent than ever. These

The best of clothes are not absolutely essential to an enjoyable promenading of the best thoroughfare, as the writer saw in Fifth avenue. Gayly dressed girls and smilling young men were plonty. The female member of one couple was one of those protty girls who are indigenous to New York, and are found in all classes of society. Horbustle was so large that tilifud up her dress in the back, and gave a sancy style to her walk. Her hair was piled up high on her head, and over it a pretty hat was snugly fitted. Her dress would have been considered handsome at a distance, but viewed closely it showed faults that made the poverty of the wearer evident. Here and there attempts only partly successful, had been made to conceal the dimsinoss of material, and in those places the lining was revealed. Her shoes were just a little down at the hoel, and constant wear had spread them badly. Her gloves were solled, and had been stitched where the seams parted. As she turned her face toward her companion I was enabled to get a good view of her features. They were regular and pleasing, and were well set off by sparkling black eyes, which seemed to fairly dance with mischievous fun. The young man who walked beside her seemed to be a little worried by her teasing manner, yet was evidently happy. His attire was intended to be fashionable. It consisted of a cutaway cost and vest of black diagonal, and a pair of light trousors. The back of the coat was shiny about the seams, and did not fivery well, but otherwise it was presentable. His trousers were wide, but did not hang with that careless grace which the fashionable tailor has learned to impart to his garments. In his bright searf was a large pin of gold plate, and he carried a cane whose handle was imitation sliver.

The best of clothes are not absolutely essen-

On last Sunday morning my eyes fell upon the following advertisement: "Beethoven Dancing Academy, 431 East Sixth street, Wednesday and Friday ovenings and Sunday afternoons." What interested me was the reference to Sunday. In this cit, where blied laws largely govern the observance of the Sublattice, the second strains of one this widely publith. I second strains of one this widely publith. I second strains of one this widely publith. I second strains of the street of a
bout 20 ciock. Bestlowen Hall reserved at
about 20 ciock. Bestlowen Hall reserved at
about 20 ciock. Bestlowen Hall reserved at
fachionable private residence, but had loss its
gentility. I followed a couple up the stone
steps and into the wide vestbule. Two more
couples were conversing at the foot of the stairs.
They exchanged greetings with the new concers,
and stared at me curiously and with some
ination. The first couple went up two fights
through dark and bare halls and I followed.
At the top of the second stairway a young man
with tlekets in his hands was talking to a bareheaded youth, who had a knowing face and
blase air. Both nodded familiarly to the couple,
and the young woman at once entered into a
lively conversation with the knowing youth,
while her escort, looking a little perious, branded a ticket to the other man and disappeared
through a door in the hall bearing the legend.
"Gents Hat Room." The charge was 25 cents.
In the dressing room a number of youths
were putting the last touches to their clothes
before entering the ball room. I hastened into
a large, bleak hall, with a gallery at one end;
a piane stood at the other end. Benches
ran along the sides of the room close to
the walls, on which hung framed insignia
of various benevolent societies, which it was
evident made this their meeting place. The
dance had not yet begen, and several groups of
young men and young women were conversing
in an animated manner in the middle of the
hall. The couple I had followed were in a
group of acquaintances under the gallery.
They held aloof from the others and appeared
to avoid them. It was clear that some of the
young women who say on the flowed
were had lover were domestics, and their
spectra, who seemed to be ill at ease also

Observers of usages in unapproved places of ancing, such as the east side dance halls, say that the diversion has become almost innocent under the Hewitt reformation, for the dancers seldom speak to one another while on the floor, such fellow holds his partner at a dignified distance, and all dance as properly as so many manikins. Never are the frequenters of the blace more distant from mischief than when hay are dancing, and the hours they spend in

whirling round often carry them into daylight. The official virtue inaugurated by Mayor Hewitt still continues, and at none of these resorts is any infraction of the rules of modest dancing permitted. But it is difficult work to enforce the rule. The intoxication of the mad behavior we copied from the French has not passed away, and the women, who are the sole offenders, can scarcely be kept within bounds. Every resort has its list of frequenters who are not permitted to go upon the floor, because they persistently break the rules, and on each floor is a corps of waiters and bouncers whose orders are to stop all misbehavior at the first sign of its outbreak. They watch the dancers, and at the same instant that you see a mischlevous girl drop her hands to her skirts while balancing at a corner, you also witness a rush of attendents to her skile to warn her not to forgot herself. If she handles her draperies ever so coyly and picturesquely, out she goes like a shot. To such an extent is the rule caforced that to-day there is far more license on the legitimate stage than in the so-called immoral resorts. The variety singers and dancers in the halls, and there is often a greater strain upon upon the boundary of propriety at the bost theatres, where the soubrettes often become a little frisky, than in McGlory's or the Haymarket. On the other hand, all the new flaures in the german and of the new dancer reuseitated from past ages for high society are tending toward a style of dancing and an accompanying management of femining drapery that would not be permitted in the dives. The reason for the morality of the divekeppers is simple. They have no excise licenses, they are selling strong drinks under falso names, and the public refrain from molesting them only on condition that they allow no scandal to arise about what goes on among their habitués.

No scannil to arise about what goes on among their habitués.

Voyaging on the Nile has attracted a great many Americans recently. J. Pierropont Morgan, the rich banker, has chartered the same steamer that Mr. Vanderbilt is now using. He was in a hurry, however, and broke the time record on the trip by steaming night and day, instead of lying to at night. He returned to Cairo in a week and a half from the time he started. Mr. Ismay of the White Star line also made the trip, and a number of other well-known Americans have been there incognite. Letters have been received in New York from Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, the wealthy society couple who took a wedding trip to Japan last tall. Mr. Fearing is a wealthy gentleman of adventurous spirit who became tired of the insipid, pleasures of society life in New York. Mrs. Fearing is a charming young woman, who siares her husband's love for travel, and, as money is no object to them, they have been enjoying themselves royally. They left New York on a special car, with their own servants, for San Francisco, and thence travelled by private yacht to Yokohama. A beautiful residence had been engaged for them there in advance, and had been fitted up in luxurious manner. In the delightful climate, and surrounded by new and curious conditions, they have managed to entertain themselves wonderfully well. They at lifts intended to return in six months, but their appetite for travel has only been whetted by their experience, and they experience and they be before they return. Their next stop will be in India.

return. Their next stop will be in India.

More recent winter bonnets are a trifle larger than those which appeared earlier in the season, and the prediction is that sizes will steadily increase until the broad crowns and upspringing brins of the bonnets characteristic of the period of the Directory in France will be reproduced. It is likely that gold will become the first inverted in trimmings for hats and boanets. That assertion does not imply that our women will go around with their heads gilstening in the sun like the gided domes of Oriental palaces. The gold will have many colors, for it will be mingled with brown, green, and red, and will have various hues of its own. The hats just imported from Paris have gold in their composition with hardiy an exception. Sometimes it has an edge of gold tulle or a ribbon around the crown or galleon beneath the brim. One effective arrangement of gold is in passementeric, made like the imported applique work and in the form of detached foliage or cars of wheat used round the edges of bonnets. The motal is notehed with eolor so as to give it a copper, bronze, or green tinge. As a measure of precaution against the attraction of thunderbolts by so much metal it might be well to creet a miniature lightning rod on their bonnets and run the wire down every weater to her heels.

In the busy throng of lower Broadway and

and has a shoe store on Penn avenue, next years to her beoles.

In the busy throng of lower Brondway and tributary thoroughlares, as old Trinity's clock is making toward noon, may duily be seen a buxom girl of about 20, with rosy cheeks, not the property of the property ed fruit—one larger and finer than the others. Then she addresses and attaches a card to cach, and orders them to be sent up town before sandown. Late in the afternoon a basket of fruit is handed to the broker's wife. A larger basket is delivered to another lady—not his wife. Basket No. 3 finds its way to a very cosey flut where a vaudeville actress pays the rent. Jo clears about a dollar on each basket, and the gentlemen concerned are relieved of making purchases where acquaintances might be encountered and awkward explanations rendered necessary. Jo holds the secret of many a man and the happiness of more than one home in that little notebook of hers. But she's very discreet.

DEATH OF A PIRATE KING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12 .- A vessel just in

from Honolulu brings news of the death of a

He was the Dence of a Fellow, Wicked and Big, with a Voice Like Thunder.

man whose history is as thrilling as that of any pirate king of yellow-covered literature. Twenty-five years ago he was a pirate king as brave and as wicked as pirate kings always are. Since then he has been a hermit. In the days of his wickedness and power he commanded a vessel called the Red Cloud, stanch, unusually fast, and furnished with powerful guns. Periodically this carmine-red craft disappeared from the seas, and in her place would come another, all in sombre black. and named the Black Cloud. This piece of theatrical effect, which cost nothing more than a little paint, had its expected influence upon the superstitious minds of the sailors who were sometimes sent in pursuit of the vessel. Most of them fully believed that there was something uncanny about the craft, and that her Captain had supernatural belp. In those days he was the terror of the South Pacific seas, and the British Government set a big price upon his head. Hundreds of attempts were made to canture hitm by fair light and by trans, and by every means that could be devised. But he cluded all the traps, came out victorious in all the fights, and in every case sailed away with the traditional scornful laugh of the pirate king. He had a Spanish name which nobedy remembers now, and he was supposed to belong to that nationality, although he spoke Spanish. English. French, and German all with equal fluency. At last a young English nobleman, loving adventure and desirous of the reward, undertook to capture him. After cruising around in the Pacific for some time he came, late one afternoon, directly upon the Red Cloud. The buccancer spoke the Englishman, asking where she was bound and what she had on board. The reply was that they were looking for the pirate, that they knew they were talking to him, and that he had better give himself up at once. In an instant bright lights appeared all over the lied Cloud, and her Captain answered in good English." I will see you in hell first!" Then a cannon ball whized through the air, but it was aimed too high and passed above the vessel. "I will see you there," shouted back the Englishman, and a broadside from his zuns, aimed low, sent the Red Cloud to the bottom of the sea.

But the buccancer escaped, and not long afterward he and two of his crew appeared in a rowboat on the barren island of Molokini, which is near the East Maui islands of the Hawaiian group. It is a small, barren, rooky place, uninhabited. There his two companions even left him, and there he lived alone for twelve years. Isanged all he could about Mor theatrical effect, which cost nothing more than a little paint, had its expected influence upon the superstitious minds of the sailors who

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

INDICATIONS OF A BREAK IN RANKS OF THE STRIKERS.

The Kehley Run Hnights of Labor Miners Vote to Go to Work To-day-Other Mines to Start Up-The Labor Lenders Absent. POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 12 .- The absence of ee and all the other strike leaders from this city naturally operates to produce a condition of stagnation in the situation here as well as of uncertainty as to the immediate future. Lee and Davis are in Washington in response to the summons of the Congressional catigating Committee, while the other leaders are abroad upon various missions connected with the strike. What will be their attitude or the tactics adopted by them in view of the late palpable rebuff from Presidents Corbin and Keim can only be conjectured. It is certain, however, that in their absence their strike fences are suffering very serious dilapidation, and if their return shall be long postponed they may find upon their arrival that their force has practically stampeded it. It may be put down as certain that may be put down as certain that to-morrow morning will witness large accessions to the ranks of the deserters. Brookside will probably start full-handed for the first time since the inauguration of the strike. The recruits, moreover, will not by any means be exclusively composed of non-union mea.

A Knight of Labor miner at Tremont to-day informed an Associated Press representative that he and many other members of the order would return to work to-morrow, and he declared that the organization in that section was practically broken up as a result of the strike.

There is now a very strong force of coal and There is now a very strong force of coal and iron police concentrated at Shonandonh, and Kohiey Run and various Reading collieries in that neighborhood will start up in the morning, provided a considerable force of miners turn out to go to work. Reading Coal and Iron Company officials in this city said to-day, however, that while in that event the men will be protected at all hazards, the company is not so anxious for hasty resumption as to induce any special efforts to effect it with a merely nominal force.

that while in that event the men will be protected at all hazards, the company is not so anxious for hasty resumption as to induce any special efforts to effect it with a merely nominal force.

Shenandoal. Feb. 12.—Operations will be resumed at Keliley Run colliery to-morrow full handed. A meeting of Kehley Run Assembly Knights of Labon was held this afternoon, and the men voted to go to work. No trouble is anticipated. There is no certainty that any of the Reading gollieries in this vicinity will be worked to-morrow.

Scannton, Feb. 12.—Corporation men here say that the big coal companies will, in all probability, make no response to the demand made on them by District Assembly No. 15 for a 15 per cont. advance in the wages of the mmers. They claim that the Delaware, Lack-awama and Western Railroad Company, which is the largost coal mining and carrying corporation in the Lackawanna and Wyoming region; the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company will not recognize the order of the Knights of Labor in the demand, and that the many smaller companies and the individual mige operators will be governed entirely by the action of the big companies and the individual mige operators will be governed entirely by the action of the big companies. They are not particularly anxious for a strike, these men say, but they hold that the large corporations will close their mines for six months. If necessary, sooner than recognize the Knights of Labor in the demand, and that the men such that the proper companies and the individual mige operators will be governed entirely by the action of the big companies, and the recognize the Knights of Labor in the demand, and that they have been companies and the individual mige operators will be governed entirely by the action of the big companies and the individual mige operators will be governed entirely by the action of the big companies of the knights of Labor in the demand, and that the largon companies will conserve the proper of the feet of the companies of the last in the company of the la

men are willing to work at the present wages

Paterson Liquor Men Fighting High License PATERSON, Feb. 12 .- A mass meeting of those interested in the wholesale liquor business was held this afternoon in Druid Hall, in Market street. Thomas Flynn presided. The object was to protest against the projected The object was to protest against the projected passage of a high license oil by the Legislature. It was argued that it would be bad, not only to the trade, but to the community, to increase the license ice. Resolutions denouncing any increase were passed, and a committee was appointed consisting of three from each ward in the licenbliann Assembly districts, to walt on Assemblymen Emicy, Rogers, and Law and Sonator Griggs and notify them that if they voted for the high license bill the entire strength of the liquor interest would be used against them forevermore.

No committee was appointed to walt on Assemblyman Kers, the only Democrat in the county legislative delegation, because it was taken for granted that Mr. Keys was on the right side anyhow. The committees were instructed to wait on the licentifican representatives to-morrow morning before they started for Trenton.

In the series of Sunday evening entertainments at Poole's Theatre. Prof. Weston last night exhibited the photograph of the last night exhibited the photograph of the audience which was taken from the stage last week by the aid of a flash of magnesium light, Yesterday morning he took a photograph of a cut which appeared in The Sun, representing a Baxter street alley, and this was reproduced on the curiain last night to the great delight of the audience. Among other interesting views was a group of newsboys photographed last week by Prof. Weston, and exhibited at an enertainment given by the Professor at the Newsboys' Home on Thursday. They were James McNally, called "Horsee:" Timmy bolan, William Forrester, or "Muggins," who says he can write but not read; James O'Donnell, allas "Yorkte;" John Smith, the "Kid;" James E. Courtney, and Manuel Genins, with a copy of THE SUN in his hand.

A part of the receipts of last night's entertainment will be given to the family of William Rice, 2.480 Eighth avenue, who is at St. Vincent's Hospital with a broken arm, and whose story was told in The Sun of Feb. 7.

A Reggar Not to be Bluffed by a Dollar. A one-legged beggar sat on the walk in Park place yesterday with his hat extended for Park place yesterday with his lat extended for alms. A passing Italian, wearing large rings in his ears, was touchedly the fellow's plight, turned back to give the beggar a nickel. He fumbled in his pecket for the coin, and presently brought forth a bill.

"Any change?" he asked the cripple.

"How much?"

One dollar,
The necity beggar thought he could manage a dollar bill, and counting out the change in coppers and nickels he handed it to the surprised Italian.

His Sacred Promise.

From the Chicago Tribune.
"Rambo," said Baldwin. "what is the reason
tou drink your beer and whiskey through a straw now-

"I promised my dear little wife last New Year's Day." replied Rambo, feelingly, "that I would never touch my lips to the intoxicating cup again, and I'm a man of my word, Haldwin."

Congressman Allen's Detective Camera, From the Philadelphia Record. Representative Allen of Massachusetts is a clever amateur photographer. He has a keen sense of humor, and avails himself of the opportunities it points out during the sessions of the linuse to capture a fonny scene or a picturesque member for future preservation. He has a detective camera of course, and can take a statesman in a sisined-glass attitude all unbeknown. But he is a good Parifam, and would not take anything or anybedy without permission. THE GRASSHOPPER TELEGRAPH.

to the Wires Alongside the Road A Sun reporter was comfortably seated in the smoking car of an afternoon train on the Lehigh Valley road, when his attention was attracted by a peculiar sound proceeding from one corner of the car. It was interrupted at rregular short intervals, and had the sound been metallic it would undoubtedly have been recognized as the "click" of a telegraph in-

strument. But it was not metallic; it was more like a mosquito's "ping." emphasized and cut up into short fragmenta.

Upon looking around for the origin of this peculiar sound the reporter noticed a young man occupying a back seat. Around his head passed a broad band which fastened a peculiar black affair against his ear. A moment later the reporter was seated beside him and learn-

ing about "telegraphing by induction." The operator held on his lap a board about three feet long and two and a half feet wide. At one end of it was a pad of message blanks. Near the centre of the board was the key, and on the right was the "induction coil" with a steel case. When the reporter sat down, the brations of the armature were what caused the

sound that had first attracted attention.
"Why does your instrument sound so differ ent from other ones?" the reporter asked when the message was ended.
"Oh, we make it sound that way so that the

office operator can distinguish it from the regular line. We can, by changing the soun

make it any noto that we please, but this is found very satisfactory."

"Where is your line? Under the cars!"

"Oh. no. That's it, out on those poles, beside the track."

"But how do you make connections?"

"But how do you make connections?"

"But how do you make connections?"

"We don't. That is, no direct connection. Wo telegraph by induction. This," placing his hand on a box about the we send a current value. It was a send to the place of the car, and down to the ground through the axis box and wheels. Now, there is also a current bassing along the line on the poles. The presence of one of those currents affects the other, and when, by using the key, I break and again make the current through the car roof, it produces a corresponding effect upon the line current, and that effect is felt in the office. Now, some poople can't understand why this should work at such a great distance from the line when the currents through the wires on the same pole do not affect each other in the same way. But, I reply, they do affect each other to a certain degree. Often, when you are using the telephone, you can hear the conversation of persons using a wire near yours. The only reason that it works better with us is that we use a different kind of electricity instruments are made so affected. I can show you the difference by taking something entirely disconnected. Suppose you heat a quart of water to boiling point, you do not feel the heat from it not your hand comes almost in contact with it, or the vessel that contains it. Now heat a pleee of fron that hot and you can feel the heat from it for some distance. Our current differs from the ordinary current in a similar way."

"That's my telephone. We have to use the telephone to receive the message and I have it strapped in place so that both hands will be left free. Although our system has been working beautifully upon this road ever since last October, the commany are constantive experimenting in order to improve upon it if possible. October, the commany are constantive expe

from collisions and other accidents."

To test the working of the system the reporter wrote a message to himself and had it sent to Easton. When he arrived there a message was handed him by the station operator, and upon comparison was found to tally exactly with his retained copy.

REED IDENTIFIED AS KETCHAM. A Curious Discovery at the Bucket Shop

Matineo at Jefferson Market. A middle-aged man, who said he was Frederick K. Reed, stock broker, of 106 East Six-\$5,000 ball by Justice White, at Jefferson Mar-

ket Police Court, last Thursday, on a charge of stealing \$2.365 from Miss Louise Sancey of the Four Seasons flats, 149 West Forty-first street, Miss Sancey was too ill to come to court, but said, in her affidavit, that on Sept. 11 she gave the money to Reed, in a check on the Sixth National Bank, to buy stock with, but he bought no stock and kept her money.

Some of the bucket shop men who were in

Jefferson Market yesterday morning strolled about the prison with Court Officer Kelly, who asked them if they knew a broker named Reed They saw Reed and recognized him as Edward B. Ketcham, who became notorious in Wall street fifteen years ago for raising gold certificates. Ketcham was of ithe firm of Ketcham & Co. Young Ketcham was convicted, and was sent to Sing Sing for eight years. There he protended to be very religious, and was made a leader in the Sunday school. When he left Sing Sing he joined the Methodist church in Eighty-sixth street, near Fourth avenue, and led the Gospel song service in the open lot at Eighty-ninth street and Second avenue. Ketcham returned to Wall street about three years ago.

Those who positively identified Reed as Ketcham were Andrew R. Hammond of 42 Broasiway, G. A. Lumpkin, F. H. McDonald, and W. S. Chamberlin, Ketcham turned his face away from them and buried himself in a newspaper. street fifteen years ago for raising gold certifi-

and W. S. Chamberlin. Ketcham turned his face away from them and buried himself in a newspaper.

Mr. Hammond said that a year and a half ago Ketcham. under that name. was one of his customers. He knew nothing of Ketcham's past. Ketcham's checks were certified by reputable brokers, and Ketcham seemed to have a good deal of money. After a while, Mr. Hammond said, he sent Ketcham's checks to the bank uncertified. One morning Ketcham ordered Himmond to buy 1,008 shares of New England for him on a margin, giving a check on the Seaboard Bank in payment. After the negotiation the stock fell rapidly, and Ketcham stopped puyment on the check. Juring the afternoon the stock took a jump. Ketcham Hammond says, ran to the bank. It was after banking hours, but Ketcham saw the paying teller told him he had made a mistake and tendered him the amount of the check. The paying teller thought that he was doing Hammond a favor, but Hammond lost \$8,000 by it. It is said that Ketcham had trouble a while ago with the Consolidated Exchange.

Moving for the Abelition of the Tobacco Tax The Cigarmakers' Revenue Abolition Association met at 85 Avenue D yesterday in the furtherance of its purpose to secure if possible the abolition of the internal revenue tax on tobacco and cigars. It was decided to call a mass meeting at Cooper Union for next Friday night to advocate the abolition of the tax. The Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade favors this movement. Arguments in favor of the abolition of the tax will be sent to Congressman Cox to be presented to the proper committee. sociation met at 85 Avenue D yesterday in the

Pun for Jordan's Wife.

William Jordan of 2 Gansevoort street was arrested last night on a charge of having tried to kill his wife by shooting at her twice with a pistol.

"I only did it in fun," said Jordan at the Charles street police atation; "the cartridges were blank. You see she isn't hurt, and if you'll look at the pistol you'll see how perfectly harmless it is."

POLITICS LIVELY IN OHIO.

Making Mossages Jump from Moving Trai THE REPUBLICANS WILL STAND BY JOHN SHERMAN.

He Will Get the Solld Vote of the State In the National Convention - Blaine has Many Friends - Jealoustes Among the Party Leaders - Gov. Fornker's Ambition. CINCINNATI, Feb. 12 .- The Republican State

Committee will meet in Columbus on next Tuesday for the purpose of issuing the call for the State Convention, Every Ohio Repub lican of prominence will be present. Mr. Sherman himself is announced to be present, and among others will be Butterworth, McKinley, Grosvenor, Conger, Crounce, Foraker, Foster, Kiefer, Noyes, Thompson, Nash, Donaldson, and others.

There is a nervous feeling among the Republicans, and a belief that the situation just previous to the nomination of Gardeld comes pretty near repeating itself in the present in-stance. There are the same protestations of loyalty to Sherman repeated by the same neople, and Gov. Foraker is as emphatic in his declarations of loyalty as Gen. Garfield was before the Convention of 1880. At that time the sincerity of Mr. Garfield or his friends was assailed by the open declaration

of Sherman men that the result of the Conven-tion had been managed in a Washington con-

ference, at which Foster, Townsend, McKinley, and others were present. Now some Sherman Republicans declare that while Foraker pledges himself to the support of Sherman, some of his friends are acting in a manner that does not comport with the Governor's apparent attitude, and that owing to the closeness of these people to him he can hardly be entirely ignorant of their actions.

A Democratic newspaper charges that three A Democratic newspaper charges that three men are engaged in an active can vass to advance Gov. Forakor's Presidential boom, and that these men are Charles Kurtz, the Governor's private secretary, and Thomas and George Beaton. The Foraker men deny this and the Governor denounces it as a falsebood. Nevertheless there is a good deal of talk of this sort among the Sherman men here, where he is very strong, and among members of the Lincoln Club, some of whom assert that they have proof positive as to the missionary work being done by Kurtz and the Beatons and others in advancing the chances of Gov. Foraker to slip in between contending candidates and secure the prize.

The appearance of the same people around Mr. Sherman does not add confidence to his friends, and Sherman has no more reason to

advancing the chances of Gov. Foraker to slip in between contending andidates and secure the prize.

The appearance of the same people around Mr. Sherman does not add confidence to his friends, and Sherman has no more reason to trust Foster now than he had then, and there never has been any friendship between them.

As for McKinley, who with Foraker was accused of acting treacherously in the Convention of 1844 by Sherman men, he is said to be openly for Blaine, as he was then, and his candidate for Vice-President is Gon. Goff of West Virginia.

Blaine men have been asserting that Blaine's desire was to have Foraker on the ticket, but McKinley's choice of Goff would seem to indicate differently, so close is he to Mr. Blaine, in furtherance of Goff's boom he has been invited over to Columbus to speak at a reunion, and the Chairman of the Republican Committee says the invitation was made at the insignation of McKinley.

Blaine and Goff would be a very strong ticket in Ohio, where Goff is highly considered. Democrats here are confident that the ticket will be Blaine and Foraker, although they acknowledge that the latter does not want to tail the ticket will be Sherman in hominated the ticket will be Sherman and Hawley.

The principal point of interest just now is the choice of delegates at large. The material is about the same the Republicans have had to draw from at the last two conventions. It is said that upon a pledge put in writing by Foraker, the Sherman men have decided finally to elect him and place him at the head of the delegation, and, of course, intrust him with the choice of delegation and, of course, intrust him with the sherman men have decided finally to elect him and place him at the head of the delegation, and, of course, intrust him with the Sherman men have decided finally to be clear the summary of the sherman men have decided finally to be clear the summary of the sherman men have decided finally to be clear the summary of the sherman men have decided finally to be clear the summary of the she

understood to have openly declared that he will never take the second place upon any ticket. He is credited both with a desire to head the Presidential ticket this year and of succeeding Senator Payne. Unless he makes some pretty bad mistakes, it is likely he can get almost anything from the Ohio people he may ask for.

some protty bad mistakes, it is likely he can get almost anything from the Ohio people he may ask for.

The State ticket attracts little attention. There are to be nominated a Secretary of State, Judge of the Supreme Court, and a member of the Board of Public Works. Dan Ryan of Portsmouth will probably be the nominee for Secretary of State. A movement, however, has been on foot to nominate Capt. A. H. Mattox of Cincinnati on the ground of personal popularity, and especially on the score that a soldier should head the ticket. This movement, it is said, originated among the Foraker men and is favored by Foraker, who distrusts Ryan.

Ryan is the President of the League of Young Republicans, who are largely for Biaine. Indeed, it is openly asserted that the organization, at least in Ohio, is made entirely in Biaine's interest, and that the recent organization of Sherman clubs, which has been going on so actively, is nurried with a view to countered the influence of the other organizations. The general impression among representative Republicans is that Biaine will be the nominee. If not Biaine, then Sherman.

Two Years' Trip of a Bleycle Bider. SHELTON, Conn., Feb. 12 .- W. S. Maltby,

champion bicyclist, arrived home on Saturday night from a two years' trip around the world. The citizens of this borough and of Birmingham met him at the depot in Derby, and, hended by a brass band, escorted him to the home of his father, E. C. Maltby. He occupied a barouche with the Warden of the borough and other dignitaries. The route was illuminated with red fire and Roman candles, and cheers greeted the young champion on all sides.

Mr. Maitby is 21 years old. He left home on Jan. 4. 1886, and went to San Francisco, giving exhibitions at several cities on the way. He went to Honolulu, exhibiting his skill before King Kalakaua, and thence to Auckland, New Zealand, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Tasmania, and all the principal cities in Australia, Java. Singapore. Calcutta. Central India, through the Suez Canal to Port Said, Egypt. Gibraltar, to Gravesend. England, were places along the route he took. In England, Scotland, and Wales he gave numerous exhibitions of his skill, and then he went to Paris. In his trip he rode his wheel before Indian princes, several of the crowned heads of Europe, and before large assemblies of people. He brings home many tokens of appreciation from the native princes in the shape of diamond rings, &c. One of the most perious rides ever undertaken was his performance on a single wheel on the parapet wall at Abordeen, Scotland. other dignituries. The route was illuminated

Killed by Moonshiners.

HARRISON, Ark., Feb. 12 .- Two hunters named T. J. Patterson and Richard McMahon found the body of a man lying near William Jones's still yesterday afternoon. Six months Jones's still yesterday afternoon. Six months ago Jones was shot dead on the same spot by United States Deputy Frye. The body found yesterday was nearly nude, and heavily armed, it is believed that the dead man trans detective hunting for evidence against their dietillers, and that moonshiners caught him at his work strung him up to a tree, and then cut the body down. With the exception of a purple ridge around the man's neck there was no evidence of the manner in which he met death.

Rum's Grip Too Strong.

Maria Brown was found dead at 112 Goerck street yesterday morning. She had killed herself with drink. Another woman Rosanna Welfel, was about dead drunk in the room. There was also found a nledge signed by Maria on Jan. I to abstain from liquor for one year.

The Buty on Greek Currents. J. Gennadius, the Minister of Greece to the United States, charged with the special mission of securing a relaxation of the duties on currants, arrived by the Etruria yesterday, and is at the Brunswick. FORT HALL RESERVE.

The Shochenes and Bannecks to Sell a Town

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-The communication just sent to Congress by the President relating to the Fort Hall reserve in Idaho has a special interest from its indication of methods by which Indians may obtain large incomes through disposing to the best advantage of lands for which they have no use. Two railroad lines cross the Fort Hall reser-

measures, in accordance with requests of the rallway companies, who were anxious to obtain privileges that they would have if traversing the territory outside of the reservation, and to compensate the Indians fairly and fully. One of these measures proposed to buy one of these measures proposed to buy a right of way for the Utah and Northern through the reservation, with ground necessary for stations and water places. It was agreed that the way should not exceed 200 feet in width, and that all land taken should be paid for at a suitable price, according to mans and plats of definite location to be filed by the company and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The second measure proposed to lay out a town site where the two railroads meet.

These bills did not secure proper attention last winter, but in May two representatives of the Indian Office went to the Shoshones and Bannocks, and came to the following understanding, as set forth in their official report:

The Indians agreed to surrender and relinquish to the United States all their estate, title, and interest in and to so much of the Fort Itali reservation at or near Posatello as a comprised within certain defined boundaries, containing an area of LMO acres more or less, saving and excepting so much thereof as has been therefore relinquished to the United States and lad off into lots and bigets as a town size, and after dee appraisement thereof, to be sold at public avection to the highest bidder, at such time, in such manner, and upon such terms and conditions as Congress may direct; the funds arising from such sale, after deducing all necessary expenses, to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Interior to expend all or any part of the principal and accrucial interest thereof for the benefit and support of said Indians in such manner and as and times as he shall see fit. Or, said lands so relinquished are to be disposed of for the benefit of said Indians in such manner as a longers may direct.

In addition, the desired right of way was

in such manner and at such times as he shall see fit. Or, said tands so relinquished are to be disposed of for the benefit of said Indians in such other manner as Congress may direct.

In addition, the desired right of way was granted to the Utah and Northern, and the sum of \$8 an acre fixed upon for the land so taken.

The President has now recommended that Congress should take action upon a bill just proposed at the Interior Denartment for carrying out these stipulations. Probably no better illustration could be given of the new policy which seeks to make the reservation Indians sharers in the benefits of progress and civilization. Two years ago Gen. Sheridan estimated that if every Indian family on the Fort Hall reservation should receive 320 acres of land, and the romainder be sold to the Government for the benefit of the Indians, even at \$1.25 an acre, this surplus would yield, at the rate of only 4 per cent. an annual income of \$55,000. The actual price to be paid for the present railroad route is at the rate of \$8 an acre, while for Pocatello the bidding is to be at auction for Pocatello the bidding is to be at auction for Doubliding lots, so that it will undoubtedly bring much more; and the net proceeds are to be put at interest at 5 per cent., until laid out for the comfort and improvement of the Indians in addition to their present annual treaty income. No one can question that the Indian lands adjacent to the railroads and to the new town will also greatly increase in value.

When railroads began to penetrate the far West they wore scrupulously kept from lands occupied by Indians. The theory was that they would intrude on lands guaranteed against intrusion; that they would lead to roadside settlements by whites, on one or another pretence: that when Indians went upon the warpath trains might be wrecked and passongers slaughtered. But time has shown that these fears need not be entertained. Indian wars at the Northwest have become very rare and wholly needless. Experience in a few cases where it was i

INVESTIGATING LEPROSY. Dr. Manson Comes from Norway to Study

the Disease in this Country. MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 12 .- Dr. G. A. Hansen, who left Norway early in January to continue his study of leprosy by an examination of those afflicted with the disease in America.

arrived in this city on Monday. Dr. Hanser has made leprosy almost a life-long study. In Norway there are four hospitals for lepers, one of which is devoted exclusively to its cure. Over these hospitals Dr. Hansen has supervision by Government appointment.

the Custom House officers in New York, and he cannot begin his work until they are released, which he thinks will be soon. "Many authorities," he said. "maintain that leprosy is an hereditary disease, while the minority, to which I belong, contend that it can be contracted only by innoculation. It will be much easier for me to pursue my investigations in this country for the reason that the cases here are more isolated. Do I think the disease is curable? Most assuredly I do, I believe that before many years the disease will be practically exterminated in Norway. In 1856 there were upward of 3,000 cases, 235 of whom were taken care of in the hospitals, while the balance were scattered in the western districts. According to the last figures, in 1855, there were only 672 cases in the district and about 500 in the hospital.

"A leper is not to be dreaded if you only take precautions after beling brought into contact with him. The children of leprous parents ought to be treated like other children, and they will never become lepers so long as established rules are followed." cannot begin his work until they are released,

PRYSICAL FORCE MEN.

No Murder to Kill an English Official in Freland, Frank Byrne Says.

Former Fenians and Invincibles met Sunday night in Haleyon Hall, 537 Third avenue, to agree upon a line of physical force measures that might be adopted for the benefit of Ireland. Mr. Frank Mullen presided, and in his opening remarks expressed his surprise at seeing reporters present, as he had been led to suppose the meeting was to be a private one

suppose the meeting was to be a private one for the particular discussion of modes and methods.

Counselor Moran spoke at considerable length, and pointed out the ineffective work of the constitutional party, and drew attention to what might be done by the proper application of physical force. of physical force,
Mr. Frank Byrne said that Gladstone admits

of physical force.

Mr. Frank Byrne said that Gladstone admits that his attention was first closely drawn to the effect of landlordism in Ireland by the blowing up of Clerkenwell jail and the rescue of two men at Mannhester. Mr. Byrne advocates the killing of every English officer who comes to Ireland to enforce British rule. Dynamite, the knife, the torch, and every other available weapon should be resorted to in this work. The following sentence is an extract from Mr. Byrne's address:

"Until Irish mothers teach their children that it is not murder to kill English officials in Ireland; that it is not a crime to apply the torch to English towns, they might as well whistle jigs to Irish milostones, so far as helping their country to escape from English rule goes."

A public meeting will be held in two weeks from last night.

KILLED A COUNTY TREASURER.

Robbery Prompts the Deed-A Large Sum

Rebbery Prempts the Deed-A Large Sum of Mensy Taken.

JEFFERSON, Tex, Feb. 12.—At 3 o'clock this morning a messenger arrived from Carthage, 30 miles distant, bringing the news of the murder of Mr. Hill, County Treasurer of Panola county, about dusk on Saturday. Mr. Hill was struck three times on the head with an axe, a creating the mean of the head of the containing this skull, and his throat was containing the news of 19,000 or \$12,000. The mean messenger came to his bloodbounds to trace in the murderer oxidement exists at Carthage, and the hidder oxidement exists at Carthage, and the marderer oxidement exists at Carthage, and the marder oxidement exists at Carthage, and the marderer oxidement exists at Carthage, and the marder oxidement exists at Car

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD.

THE CROWN PRINCE DEFELOPS A TEN-DENCY TO FEVER.

The Bishop of Cleyne Tells the Irish Re Cannot Ask Them to Tamely Submit to Coercion-Russin's Quarrel with Bulgaria BAN REMO, Feb. 12.—The German Crown Prince arose this afternoon and sat up several hours. He is exceedingly well and lively. Dr. Bergmann visited the Crown Prince to-

vation, the Oregon and short line running east and west, and the Utah and Northern running day. Afterward he signed a bulletin to the effect that he was thoroughly satisfied with north and south. Commissioner Atkins recom-mended to the Forty-ninth Congress two the treatment and progress of the patient. BERLIN, Feb. 12.-An evening paper, refer. ring to the Crown Prince's malady, says that the appearances which would necessarily have sot in were the disease cancer have not yet been observed. The tracheal tube first used has been exchanged for a shorter one.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—Private telegrams from

Berlin, Feb. 12.—Private telegrams from San Remo regarding the condition of the Crown Prince are less reassuring than the official despatches. It is stated that a tendency to fever has been developed.

Viena, Feb. 12.—Dr. Schroetter does not think that Dr. Borgmann was summoned to San Remo to operate on the largur, an operation which he considers now out of the question which he considers now out of the question if there has been any unfavorable change. Further development of the disease, he says, may be postponed for a period granted by nature, but then the condition of the patient would still be critical in a sense, and the slightest adverse circumstances would have a very bad effect.

IRELAND AND HER OPPRESSORS.

The Bishop of Cloyne Cannot Counsel Tame

DUBLIN, Feb. 12.-The Rev. Father O'Donoghue presided at a meeting of the tenants on the Kingston estate at Mitchelatown to-day. Mr. T. J. Condon, M. P., read the terms of settlement with the landlords, and spoke enthusiastically of the success of the

plan of campaign.

The Bishop of Cloyne in his Lenten pastoral says: "Never was the all-powerful grace of God more needed to enable our people to re-God more needed to enable our people to re-frain from rotalisting by acts of orime and vio-lence against those whom they have too much reason to regard as enemies. While exhorting you to natience, it is by no means my intention to counsel tame submission to a harsh, oppres-sive law, framed for the purpose of depriving you of the rights of free citizens. All that is required is the avoidance of any crime or out-rage condemned by divine law.

Mr. Pyne, member for West Waterford, whe was arrested in the vicinity of the House of Commons and brought a prisoner here, says the London police treated him with the great-est consideration, and the Irish police directly the opposite.

WOLVES ESCAPE FROM A CIRCUM

They are Trapped in a Lendon Circus Where They Had Killed a Reres. LONDON, Feb. 12 .- A pack of caged wolves escaped from Sanger's circus to-day. The day caseped from Sanger's circus to-day. The su-phants, camels, horses, and other animals be-came mad with terror and were liberated with difficulty. The wolves were trapped in a stable, where they furlously devoured a horse aiready slain. They still fiercely defy capture.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 12.—Russia threat

ens to sever diplomatic relations with Turker if the latter persists in sending Kiamii Pache if the latter persists in sending Klamil Pasha to Sofia as Turkish Commissiones. On the other hand, Bulgaria asserts that the Berlin Treaty provides for the sending of a Turkish Commissioner to Bulgaria, and that fallure to send a Commissioner would be tantamount to asserting to the independence of Bulgaria. Philippopolis, Feb. 12—It is rumored that an order to mobilize the Bulgarian army is about to be issued.

LONDON, Feb. 18.-Mr. Pioton, member of

Parliament for Leicester, will raise the privilege question in the House of Commons to-night, in accordance with the wish of Mr. Par-nell. The Government has issued an urgens whip to its supporters to be in early attendance. The Abyesiaian Campaign.

Massowan, Feb. 12.—The work of in trenching Saati will be finished by the first of March, and an advance will then be made to-

ward Fort Jangas. A quantity of cattle has been purchased from the natives. Bas Alulu has arrived at Asmara. Money Kings Distruct Russia. Sr. Perenanuac, Fob. 12.-It is reported that

ST. FETERINDUC, FOO. 12.—18 In reported that attempts made by the Government to float a lean have not been successful. It is further declared that the sup-posed railway loan recently negotiated was in reality a flate loan which will be applied to the payment of the coupons which next fall due.

TANGIER, Feb. 12.—The Government of Merceco, at the suggestion of the Spanishidovernment has sent a special deputation to Rome to congratulate the Pope on the occasion of his judice.

Ball Refused for Mr. Gilbooly.

CORE, Feb. 12.—The magistrate to-day manded Mr. Gilhooty, M. P., for trial as the Schull Sed-sions on March 2. Ball was refused.

A Palloeman With his Hands Pull.

Policeman Giuseppe Angelo Petrosini brought a bartender and a runsway team of horses to the Thirtieth street station yesterday afternoon. The bartender, Valentine Both, he had picked up at John Appel's saloon, 1,409 Broadway, and the runaway team he had caught in Seventh avonue on the way down. The team had smashed a carriage in West Thirty-third street and run over a colored woman. Liveryman Farrel claimed the team. As he led it away Policeman Cooper came is with John Appel, who had been arrested two minutes after his bartender's arrest. Appel gave ball and shut up shop. afternoon. The bartender, Valentine Both, he

Oblinary.

The Rev. A. M. Calkin, a well-known Baptist

The Rev. A. M. Calkin, a well-known Baptist clergyman, died of pneumonia at his home in Waverly, Pa. yesterday. He was born in Occhecton, N. Too July 13, 1810, and was for twenty years pastor at Waverly.

5. L. Pierca, for many years one of Barnom's ciditine managera died at Greenfeld, Mass. yesterday. He had charge of the party when Too Thumb made his first tour of England and the Continent.

William Kelly, inventor of the steel process known as the Beasener applied for letters patent on the process in this country and Great Britain at the same time, but kelly received the patent here on the ground of privity. W. H. Kerr. Professor of International Law at McCill University, Montreal, and one of the most prominent lawyers of Canada, died yesterday.

Her Husband Beat Her and She Died. Mrs. Elizabeth Jerrold died yesterday moraing in the Jersey City Hospital. In November she was

trial. About three works ago are held a siroke of parair-sis which the hospital physicians belove was the direct result of the beating, and it cost her death. 'Jointy Phy-sician Converse will make a post mortem examination. Hastings's New Lutheran Church.

beaten by her husband. She partly recovered and went

St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Cuuren was dedicated in Hastings yesterday. In the morning the Rev. Frederick Konig of New York preached in German, and in the afternoon the Rev. Nr. Korner of Brooking preached in English. The Rev. F. W. Fohelinger of Yorkers, who is the resident minister, presided. The church is beautifully situated on property at one time occupied by Aumiral Farragui.